

## ENGLAND WINS NEW FRIEND.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT MAY HAVE BIG RESULTS.

Russia Not Pleased Over the Incident and Censors Trim the Reports of the Delegation in London. Presence of the American Fleet at the Same Time Impressive.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 11.—The visit to England of the President of the French Republic, coinciding as it did with that of the American squadron, and the spirit displayed both by the guests and hosts, made this a memorable week not only for Great Britain, but for Europe in the importance underlying the outside appearance of both events. It is evidently fully recognized throughout the Continent that each of the three great nations whose representatives gathered here this week is united in its regard for its relations toward the other two by the trappings of any formal alliance, and this apparently strengthens the value of their friendship in making for peace and justice in international dealings throughout the world.

The reception, both official and popular, accorded to President Loubet has pleased and flattered the French. No French President, save one, Paris newspaper, has had such a reception in France as M. Loubet had in England. "No man," says another French journal, "who has received such a welcome in England, with the exception of the President of the United States."

It is needless even for those who are most desirous of light to employ exaggeration in the most favorable light to employ exaggeration. The visit was a complete success. Every possible effort was made, and all their resources in the way of external pomp and splendor were utilized both by the royal court and the city of London. Added to this was the enthusiastic welcome from the population, which far exceeded that accorded to King Edward during his visit to Paris. But if King Edward were to revisit the French capital now it is safe to say that his welcome, which in May had never been exceeded in cordiality, would be heartily enthusiastic.

Nothing has yet been made known or leaked out in regard to the interviews between the Marquis of Lansdowne and M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, but it is universally believed that important things were done when they met in London. The Paris *Revue* says: "If an alliance was not signed there was established an accord, the effects of which will make themselves felt, not only in Anglo-French relations, but also in the policy of all the great European Powers," while the *Temps*, the semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, referring to the negotiations which undoubtedly have been begun, says:

"It is useless for us to preserve artificial discretion relative to questions of importance which are obvious from the map. France has her ambitions, and England hers. We know them and we know our own. We have, as England has, material for exchange. Every one knows what we can offer England, and what she can grant us."

"There are no colonial questions which cannot be solved by an Anglo-French accord, and there is no power which could prevent solutions based on that accord. The disputes of the last twenty years have almost invariably been due to a lack of mutual explanations. It was not from having negotiated too much, but too little, that the two Governments ended in not understanding each other. The Egyptian and Fashoda questions are proof of this. For the future the two peoples may rest assured that their Governments with friendly and loyal explanations will seek in good faith the basis of an agreement. The French press in fact is obviously delighted, and the newspapers of Austria appear to be entirely in sympathy. The German journals, on the other hand, while pretending to minimize the whole affair, declare that Great Britain is either conscious of her weakness and is seeking a strong ally, or is plotting to undermine the dual alliance, and thus get a freer hand in the Far East, where the ally of the Mediterranean is always the first consideration, the friendliness of Great Britain and France is regarded with warm favor."

In Russia this latest rapprochement naturally finds no favor. The accounts of the reception given the President of France, the ally of Russia, by one of her chief rivals in the Far East, and the ally of Japan, her other rival, would make unpleasant reading for the Russian authorities, whose censor accordingly reduced them considerably before they appeared in the papers. Equally unpleasant, and perhaps more so, was the reminder of a third great power with interests in the Far East afforded by the presence of an American fleet.

In the *Times*'s description of the review before the King and President Loubet at Aldershot is the following passage, after the description of the march past of the Guards, artillery, army service corps, mounted infantry and Hussars:

"Up to the present we have shown our distinguished visitors nothing of which we need feel ashamed, but is this so as the review of the line goes by? One wondered if Secretary of War Brodrick, who was sitting in the grand stand, experienced the same hopeless feeling as one's self. They are his children, but they are not the real fighting material of the Empire. Their officers stand out like giants as they march in front of the puny boy. There is too obvious for one to take notice of it is too obvious. It is a disappointing review. Would that we could show our French guests 60,000 men from the Indian establishment."

1,002,940 CHURCHGOERS.

Result Shown by a Religious Census Taken in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 11.—The Daily News publishes some figures of the now completed religious census of London, which was based on the Sunday attendance at all places of worship in the city.

The census was taken by 400 picked workers supplied by the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, working under inspectors. London was taken in November and the last in June. No enumerations were made on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday or Whit Sunday. The total figures of worship visited were 2,000. Of these 2,538 were Christian churches and 62 Jewish synagogues.

The total population of the 29 boroughs is 4,530,541. Deducting 68,492 dwellers in institutions, such as hospitals, workhouses and prisons, leaves 4,462,049. The number recorded as having attended a place of worship throughout the census is 1,002,940, giving a ratio of one in 4.45.

The Established Church has almost a monopoly of the wealthy districts. Her largest majorities are in Kensington, Hampstead, Paddington, Westminster and Marylebone. The Nonconformists are

strongest in the middle, working class and slum districts. The Baptists are strongest south of the Thames, the Congregationalists in the northeast, the Wesleyans in the southeast and the southwest, and the Presbyterians in the upper and middle class districts. There are minor Methodist bodies in the lower middle class districts. The Salvation Army is strong wherever. The Roman Catholics are strongest in Kensington and Westminster, both are wealthy; Holborn which is of both extremes, and Stepney, which is largely slum.

In regard to the actual figures of attendance the Church of England is first, with a combined morning and evening attendance of 430,138; Nonconformists second, with 416,225; Roman Catholics 93,572; and other services 42,990. Of the last named the Jews are first with 26,380, and the Church of Humanity and the New and Latter House of Israel the smallest with 16 each. The Christian Scientists have 553.

The Church of England attendance was composed of 98,477 men, 138,354 women and 143,322 children, and the Nonconformists 120,732 men, 105,978 women and 129,495 children.

In regard to the totals the *News* estimates that 35 per cent. went to service twice on Sunday, reducing the grand total attendance to 850,205, and the ratio of one in 4.45 to one in 5.25.

LONDON PICTURE SALE.

The George Gurney Collection Attracts a Small Crowd.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 11.—The collection of pictures and watercolors of the late George Gurney was sold at Christie's this afternoon. The sale was poorly attended, and the bidding was listless, but this was doubtless because of the heat.

Fifty-one lots of watercolors and drawings were sold for £3,000. The best price realized was £330 for a small Turner. A pair of drawings by Landseer brought only 30 shillings. Among the pictures sold was Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Portrait of the Marquis of Tavistock," which brought £1,207, a Gainsborough portrait, which went for £1,029, Milne's "Diana Vernon," which went for £251, and Raeburn's excellent portrait of James Byers, which was taken at £256. Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Portrait of Lady Stanhope" was sold, after many had left the room, for £157 10s.

JUSTICE ARMOUR DEAD.

Canadian Member of Alaskan Boundary Commission Passes Away in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 11.—Sir John Douglas Armour, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, and one of the Canadian members of the Alaska Boundary Commission, who had been ill here for some time, died this morning.

MONTREAL, July 11.—Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court, was till November last Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeals. He was then appointed to the Supreme Bench. The youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Armour, an Anglican clergyman, he was born in Ottonabee, Peterborough county, Ont., on May 4, 1834.

He was called to the Ontario bar in 1853. He was first appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench in 1877, and became Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Ontario in 1901.

NO WOMEN'S AUTO CLUBS.

Members Couldn't Agree and the Parent Association Withdraws Subsidy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 11.—Although women's clubs are now numerous in London, it seems that the fair sex has not entirely acquired the art and science of "clubbability" as yet, for such serious variations of opinion have arisen among the members of the Ladies' Automobile Club that the Auto Club of Great Britain and Ireland, the stern parent, has been obliged to decree that there shall be no women's clubs at all, and has withdrawn the promised subsidy of £1,000 a year.

Meanwhile the premises in Piccadilly which were taken for the women by the Auto Club for three years remain a white elephant on their hands.

TAILORS TIP FOR SCULPTORS.

Study Modern Styles of Trousers Before Reproducing the Garment in Marble.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 11.—The Tailor and Cutter, commenting on the reported crusade of American sculptors for the abolition of trousers from statues, says:

"We have never seen a pair of trousers reasonably reproduced on statues, yet it would be better if artists and sculptors took as great pains to make themselves acquainted with the outline of the present styles as they do with the legendary dress of classical heroes."

LIGHT CURE FOR LUPUS.

Of 804 Cases Treated by the Finsen System 412 Have Been Cured.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 11.—Dr. Finsen has transmitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences a tabulated list of cases of lupus on which the Finsen light cure has been tried. Out of 804 cases, 412 have been pronounced cured.

Of this number of cured, 124 have shown no signs of a recurrence of the disease after a period of from two to six years. The other 288 cases are of more recent date, but there are no signs of a recurrence and they are believed to have been cured.

REWARD FOR KING'S ASSASSIN.

Lieut.-Col. Mitchell Departmental Chief of Service Ministry of War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
BELGRADE, Serbia, July 11.—Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, the commander of the Sixth Regiment, who led in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, has been promoted to departmental chief of the Ministry of War.

Americans Climb the Matterhorn.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
ZERMATT, July 11.—A despatch from Zermatt says George C. Hillman of Buffalo, N. Y.; Herr Kunze of Dresden and Perry Smith of Philadelphia made yesterday the first ascent of the Matterhorn this season.

RABBI GRIES COLLAPSES.

Falls Unconscious to the Platform While Lecturing at Chautauque.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 11.—While lecturing at Chautauque this afternoon Rabbi Gries of Cleveland collapsed and fell to the platform unconscious. He was in the midst of an impassioned appeal in behalf of the Jews and denouncing Russia for their persecution when the attack came.

The rabbi was removed to Dr. Vincent's office, where he soon rallied under the effect of stimulants.

Col. Appleton Guest of C. H. Covall.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 11.—Col. D. Appleton and staff of the Seventh Regiment, Manhattan, were the guests to-day of C. H. Covall, president of the Eastern Long Island Club. Col. Appleton entertained them by taking them for a sail in his new power yacht *Resolute*.

## ENGLAND'S WELCOME SINCERE.

NO QUISHING GREETING OR NAVAL OFFICERS, SAYS DERESFORD.

Major of Portsmouth Gives a Dinner in Their Honor—Toasts to the President and the King—Cheers When Admiral Sampson's Name is Mentioned.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
PORTSMOUTH, England, July 11.—The Mayor of Portsmouth, on behalf of the citizens of the town, gave a dinner at the Town Hall this evening in honor of Rear-Admiral Cotton and the officers of the American squadron.

Among the guests were Henry Clay Evans, the American Consul-General at London; Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Capt. Hedworth Lambton, Capt. Sir A. B. Milne, commander of the royal yacht; the town councillors, and prominent local citizens. The banquet hall was ornamented with the banner of the borough, which was exhibited at the Chicago Fair.

The Mayor proposed a formal toast to the King and followed it with one to President Roosevelt. He referred in complimentary terms to the American President and said he would surely occupy a high place in the list of great Presidents.

He recalled as striking proofs of the friendship between the naval men of the two countries the assault on the Taku forts and the siege of the legations at Peking, where the Americans showed their readiness to stand by the English.

He concluded by saying that he knew President Roosevelt had done his utmost to strengthen the ties of friendship and good will existing between the two countries. Therefore he had the greatest pleasure in asking the guests to join him in a toast to the President of the United States.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm. Consul-General Evans replied to the toast to the President. He spoke of President Roosevelt's interest in the navy and mentioned the names of American naval heroes, such as Perry, Farragut, Dewey and Sampson. When Consul-General Evans mentioned the name of Sampson the American naval officers burst into loud and hearty cheers.

Rear-Admiral Cotton replied to the toast to the United States, and proposed one to the British navy. Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford responded in a very happy vein. He said there was no gush in the expressions of welcome that had been given to the visitors. They came from the heart.

The visit of the squadron, which was a happy thought of the King, had a deeper meaning than showed on the scene. The real purpose was that of bringing the two peoples more closely together. The more waving there was in union of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes the better it would be for both countries and for the whole world.

Lord Charles aroused enthusiasm by telling the Americans they would not be worthy descendants of the Anglo-Saxons if they had not kicked the old country into the sea at the time they did. Right and justice were on the American side at that time, he said.

Lord Charles then read a telegram from Biele giving the result of the shooting for the Palma trophy. His announcement was that the American team had captured the trophy was received with cheers. He congratulated the victors, but warned them that they must not go to bed with their heads in the clouds. The English would try hard to recover it in 1904.

The Mayor announced that he had sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"The Mayor of Portsmouth, in behalf of himself, the corporation and citizens, from the banquet hall, surrounded by Admiral Cotton and the officers of his fleet and representatives of the English navy, sends his warmest wishes to the President of the United States for his good health and peace, and prosperity to his whole people."

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Rear-Admiral Cotton and the officers of the squadron will dine at the Admiralty House on Sunday.

The President to King Edward.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following message to King Edward from President Roosevelt was made public this evening at the White House:

OYSTER BAT, July 11.—I thank you, Majesty, most cordially for your kind message and gratefully appreciate the courtesies which the Royal Navy has shown to me and to the hands of your Majesty and the English people.

This despatch was in reply to one received from King Edward.

OBITUARY.

Auburn Birdsell, one of the oldest lawyers in the State, died on Friday night of old age, at his home, at 362 West 102d street. He was born in 1814 at Otego. The greater part of his life was spent at Binghamton, where he was admitted to the bar in 1837. He was a partner of United States Senator Daniel S. Dickinson of that city. He was elected a member of the thirtieth Congress, and later was appointed to the position of New York by President Buchanan. Birdsell had been a member of the Supreme Court for several terms. Mr. Birdsell, who was largely instrumental in securing the charter of the extension of the Erie railroad from Newburgh to Binghamton. A few years ago he moved to this city. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Birdsell, and a daughter, Mrs. Letitia Luby, the widow of Thomas Clark Luby, who was killed in 1871, died yesterday morning at his home in Oak street, Jersey City. She was born 70 years ago. Her father was John Fraser, a poet of the young Ireland movement, and the name of De Jean three decades ago. Mrs. Luby is survived by two sons, James Luby, for fourteen years, and John Luby, who is a lawyer in this city, and a daughter, Mrs. Letitia Luby, who is a widow from his late home. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church will officiate.

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## COST OF BUILDING SHUT-DOWN.

Put at Over \$25,000,000—Work May Go On Within a Week.

A special meeting of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association will be held tomorrow to pass on new acceptance of its plan of arbitration, which nine unions in the building trades had accepted up to Friday afternoon. The Electrical Workers' Union notified the board yesterday of its acceptance of the plan.

"By Monday week," said Secretary William K. Fertig of the employers' association, last evening, "I expect work will be going on all over Manhattan and The Bronx. The contractors will rush matters to make up for lost time and try to save the building trades season."

There are twenty-eight unions in the skilled trades in the Board of Building Trades. Seventeen unions will have accepted the plan by Wednesday, which will mean that the 115,000 or 125,000 men made idle by the shut-down 50,000 or so will be at work by Wednesday. Some of the unions already yielding to the inevitable, and it is believed no action will be taken at tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Building Trades to prevent a settlement of the dispute.

The following figures were compiled yesterday as to the cost of the shutdown over a period of fifty-one days from May 1 to yesterday:

Wages of 75,000 skilled and 37,000 unskilled workers, \$17,500,000  
Loss of profit on work done, \$10,000,000  
Loss of profit on work not done, \$10,000,000  
Loss to workingmen in other trades, \$10,000,000  
Total, \$47,500,000

The bricklayers' union, which has a membership of 9,000, passed a vote of confidence yesterday in Edward A. Moffett, who represented the bricklayers at the conference with the employers over the plan of arbitration.

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